

SCUTARI,
THE BOSPHORUS
AND
THE CRIMEA.

TWENTY FOUR SKETCHES.

BY LADY ALICE BLACKWELL

IN AID OF THE FOLLOWING

THE IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS,
THE MORAVIAN CHURCH MISSIONS,
THE VAUDOIS SCHOOLS,
THE TURKISH MISSIONS.

TWO VOLUMES, (PRICE TWO GUINEAS.)

VENTNOR ISLE OF WIGHT

1857.

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SCUTARI. BOSPHORUS. CRIMEA.

SCUTARI.
THE
BOSPHORUS.



THE SAILORS' GRAVE YARD
THERAPIA.

TO MISS FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE.

MY DEAR MISS NIGHTINGALE,

These Sketches, though simple and without artistic pretension, are yet true and faithful delineations, of some deeply-interesting localities with which we have both been so singularly connected. And in dedicating, by your kind permission, such trifles to you, I desire in perfect truth also to record that, amid the undying and thrilling associations of our Oriental campaign, the gentle, serene and never-failing kindness experienced by myself from you, must always remain as a bright and sunny memory with your obliged and affectionately attached

ALICIA BLACKWOOD.

VENTNOR, JANUARY, 1857

DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATES.

FRONTISPICE.

THE SAILORS' GRAVE YARD, THERAPIA. This deeply interesting spot is situated just behind the Naval Hospital, in a little valley with hills around it and enclosed by trees. On the left, the grave on the bank with a dark headstone under the tree is that of CAPTAIN LYONS, R.N., son of Admiral Lord Lyons.

I. & II.

THE BARRACK HOSPITAL, SCUTARI. This vast quadrangular building is a Turkish Barrack, and was converted by the English into an Hospital. At one period there were about three thousand of our sick and wounded soldiers within its walls, besides the garrison, and soldiers' wives, &c. Some idea of its great extent may be formed by observing, that on one side of the quadrangle, there are 37 sets of windows, being 111 in all between the towers and exclusive of those in the towers. On the other side are 29 sets, or 87 in all. The fine imperial mosque of Sultan Selim stands within a very short distance of the main entrance, and through the mosque yard lay the ordinary approach to the Barrack Hospital. There being an excellent view of Constantinople from the wall of this mosque yard, it was a favorite resort, especially in the evening, to witness the gorgeous Oriental sunsets.

III.

THE GENERAL HOSPITAL, SCUTARI. This building is situated on a cliff, and commands a magnificent view of the Sea of Marmora, the Princes Islands, &c. It is also quadrangular, and contained at one period about one thousand of our sick and wounded. There are 44 windows in the length of the side, as represented in the sketch. This view is taken from the outer court of the Barrack Hospital. In the far distance the snowy Mount Olympus is visible. Between the building and the sea, stands the British burial-ground, where rest the remains of above seven thousand of our noble army "far from their native home and friends," who may well be regarded as martyrs to the cause of Oriental Liberty. On a gentle rise above the Sea of Marmora, beyond the Hospital, stands the ancient town of Chalcedon, now called Kadikoi.

IV. & V.

THE LIGHTHOUSE AND BAY. About half-an-hour's ride or sail from Scutari, a little peninsula runs into the Propontis, from whence a clear view is obtained of the Princes Islands, the distant mountains above Broussa and the Sea of Marmora. This peninsula is a favorite resort of Turkish ladies and others to enjoy the cool breezes, and to sip coffee and eat ices under some trees which shade a fine fountain. There is a lighthouse at the extremity, opposite to which may be seen the Isle of Proti, to the extreme right. In this island a large number of Russian prisoners were kept under the command of Major Neville, of the 33rd Regiment. The caique in the foreground, with its caigis, will afford some idea of those frail looking craft and their guides, which are the usual locomotives of the Bosphorus.

VI.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON. On Thursday Afternoon, in the summer time, the Turkish ladies assemble on the wall of the Cemetery to eat ices, fruits, coffee, &c., as well as to smoke. Being dressed in brilliant costumes of all colors of the rainbow, the scene is exceedingly gay and lively. In the left foreground the obelisk looking structure is a rude hydraulic device, containing water pipes. In front of this stands one of those Turkish carriages, in which the ladies stretch themselves horizontally; and into which no English person will venture a second time without dire necessity. The human or Turkish porter with his enormous load; the dogs and the unremoved carcasses; the vendor of sweetmeats at his portable stall; the broken tombstones; and the Turkish icemonger, calling out in English, "vera good ice creams Johnny;" are all familiar appendages to the "Thursday afternoon."

VII.

TURKISH CEMETERY. This view of a portion of the huge Turkish Cemetery at Scutari, or "City of the Dead," was taken in the winter season when the mountains, above which hoary Olympus towers aloft, were all covered with snow. The long range of low white buildings over the trees to the right, are the English Cavalry Barracks; beyond which is the lighthouse peninsula described in a former sketch, the Princes Islands, &c.

VIII. & IX

CONSTANTINOPLE. This view, taken from the cliffs above the Bosphorus at Scutari, exhibits a panorama of nearly the entire of Constantinople. To the left is Stamboul, or Constantinople proper, divided from Galata and Pera by the Golden Horn. The second mosque from the Sea of Marmora is St. Sophia. The large white building to the left of this was occupied as an Hospital by the French. The tower with flag is called Seraskia's tower, from whence signals are given in case of fire occurring. The row of building, with domes, is the kitchen of the Sublime Port, to the right of which is the far-famed Seraglio point at the entrance to the Golden Horn. The other side of the sketch contains Galata, with its picturesque ancient tower, and Pera. The curios looking building in the midst of the Bosphorus is a kiosk called the Maiden's tower, and sometimes, most improperly, is termed "Leander's." Another very large white building, used as a French Hospital, is visible at the extreme right of Pera in the distance.

X.

ONE OF THE "TOWERS OF EUROPE." This view exhibits one of the small towers in the midst of the great fortification on the European side of the Bosphorus. From hence Mohammed the Second conducted his grand operations against Constantinople. On the opposite side is the Tower of Asia.

XI.

THERAPIA. The present sketch of this charming spot is taken from the Asiatic side of the Bosphorus, near the Giant's mountain. The large white building on the water's edge is a kiosk of the Sultan, used as a British Naval Hospital. A grave 16 or 18 feet in length is shewn as that of the Giant from whence the mountain is so called. To this grave pilgrimages are made.

XII.

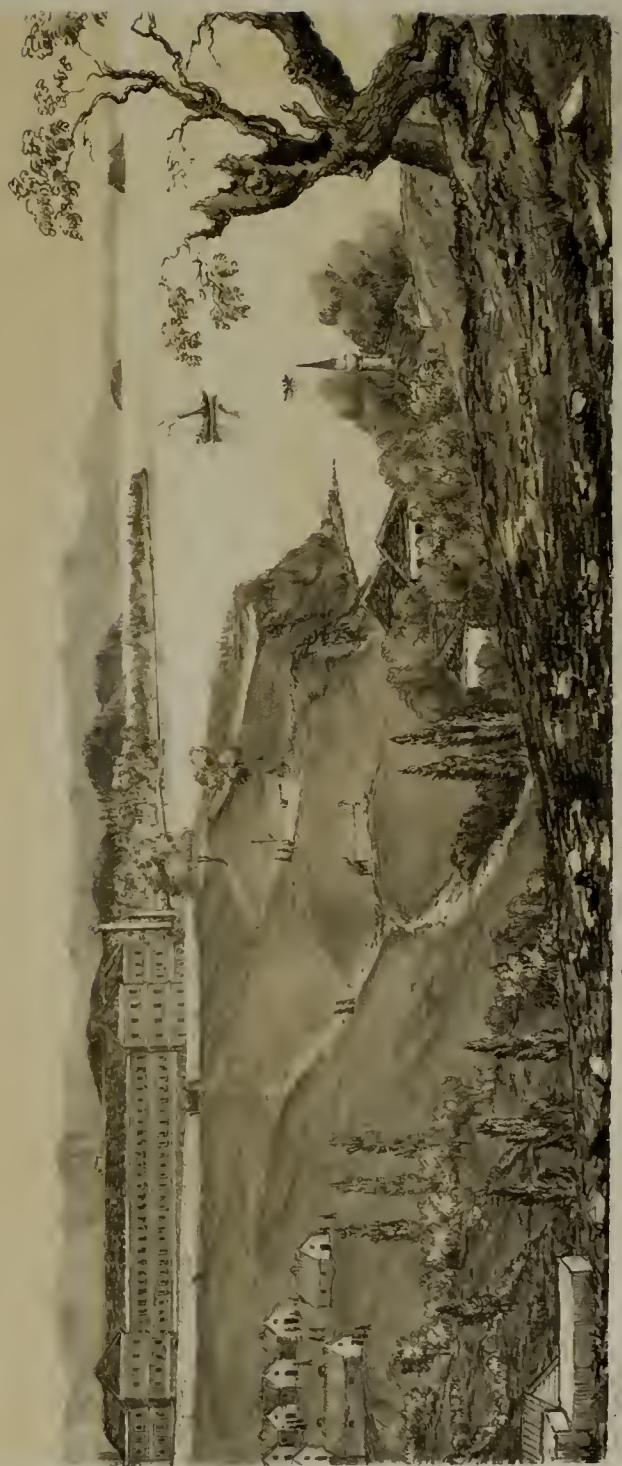
ENTRANCE TO THE BLACK SEA. This view is also taken from the Giant's mountain, but looks in the opposite direction. Below, on the water's edge, is a modern Turkish Battery; and above, on each side of the Bosphorus, are ruins of ancient Genoese or Venetian towers. At the extreme European point are the Cyanean rocks, or Symplegades.



The Bazaar



Hagia Sophia (8 century)



Chu, General, Imperial Painter



The Light House & Bay near Lusun



From Emile Prouté

Drawn from nature - Aug 1859

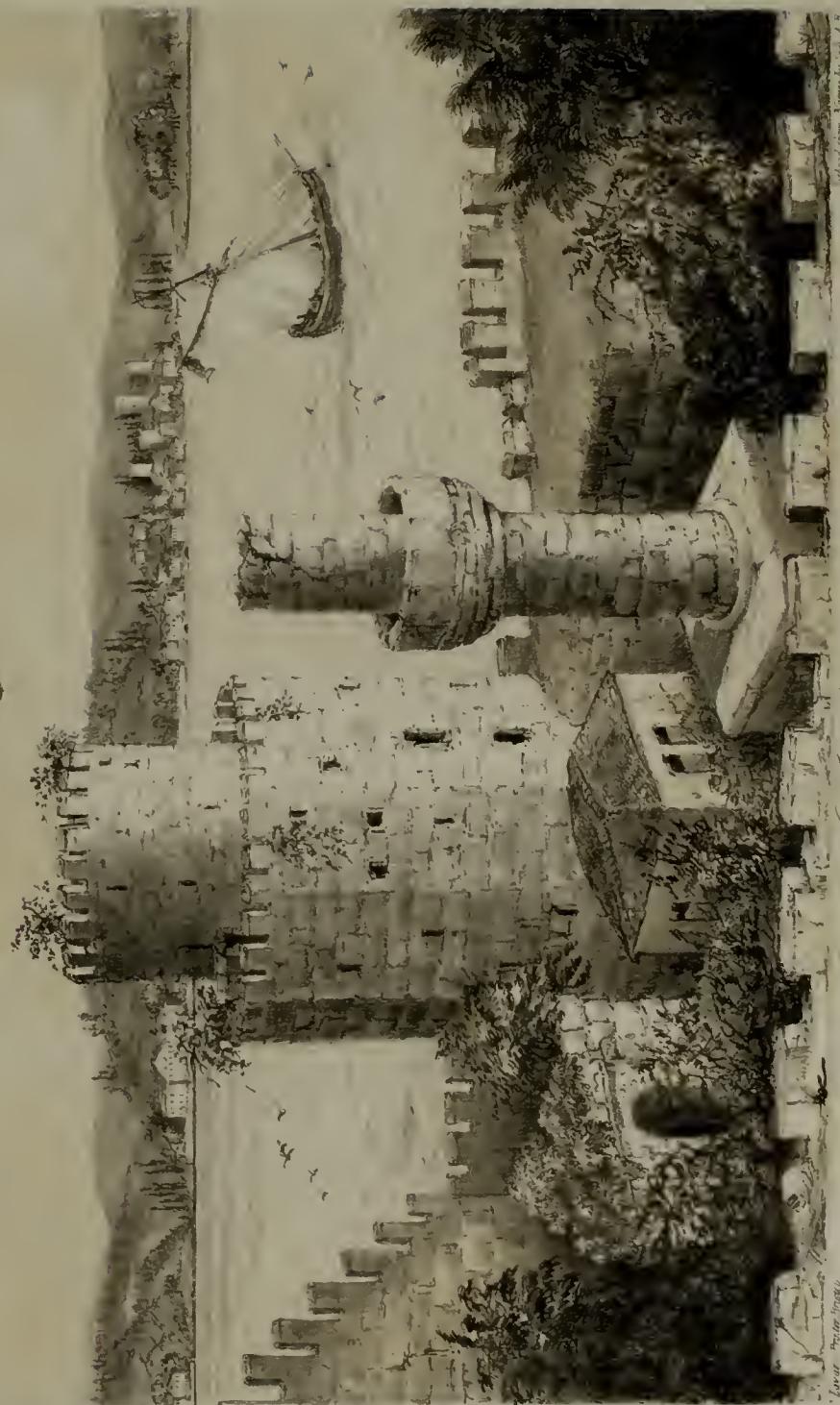
Thursday. Afternoon near the Kiln
Sestari



End of the Trail (which) I am in (from the Mountain to the Station)



Constantinople from the
Cliffs of Yedikule



Printed from water by Sun A. Y.

III of the *Curios of Nippon* - a picture



Chambal Mountain. (From the Asatic side)

Chambal from the Chambal Mountain. (From the Asatic side)



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